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# PROCEEDINGS

## International Seminar

LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT III

July 2–3, 2013

Revised Edition



Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University  
in Collaboration with  
Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Tengah

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## International Seminar LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT III

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**Editors:**  
Jee Sun Nam  
Agus Subiyanto  
Nurhayati

Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University  
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Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Tengah

## **Editors' Note**

In the international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift III, there are some new issues. First, the committee changes the previous theme into "Investigating Local Wisdom through Indigenous Language". Through the new theme, the committee invites language practitioners to discuss the problems concerning the importance of maintaining indigenous languages because the languages function as a means of expressing local wisdom. Second, the seminar uses the new label, LAMAS, the acronym which was proposed by Prof. Dr. Bambang Kaswanti Purwo in the previous seminar, to make the participants easily remember it. Third, most of the keynote speakers come from various institutions. Those are Dr. Johnny Tjia (Summer Institute of Linguistics, Indonesia-International), Prof. Jee Sun Nam, Ph.D (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Korea), Prof. Dr. Mahsun, M.S. (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, Jakarta, Indonesia), Prof. Dr. Bambang Kaswanti Purwo (Atma Jaya Catholic University, Jakarta-Indonesia), Prof. Dr. I Dewa Putu Wijana (Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia), Prof. Drs. Ketut Artawa, M.A., Ph.D (Udayana University, Denpasar, Indonesia), and Dr. Suharno, M.Ed. (Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia).

There are 113 participants who present the papers covering various topic areas. Those are 38 papers on sociolinguistics, 14 papers on morphology, 13 papers on applied linguistics, 8 papers on anthropolinguistics, 8 papers on discourse analysis, 8 papers on cognitive linguistics, 7 papers on ethnography of communication, and 7 papers on computational linguistics.

We would like to thank the seminar committee for putting together the seminar that gave rise to this collection of papers. Thanks also go to the head and secretary of the Master Program in Linguistics Diponegoro University, without whom the seminar would not have been possible.

## **Editors’ Note for Revised Edition**

There are some changes in this revised edition. First, we enclose the article by Prof. Jee Sun Nam, Ph.D entitled “Retrieving Local Wisdom in Korean with the Support of Corpus Processing Software” on page 555. Second, we delete the article by Yusup Irawan ‘Tiga Syarat Menuju Fonetik Modern’ as he cancelled his status as a participant. These changes have an impact on the change of table of contents.

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**SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR  
“LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT III (LAMAS III)”**

**DAY 1 (July 2, 2013)**

TIME	ACTIVITIES		ROOM
	NAME	TITLE	
09.30 – 10.45 WIB	REGISTRATION		PAKOEBUWONO
10.45 – 11.00 WIB	OPENING		PAKOEBUWONO
11.00 – 11.30 WIB	KEYNOTE SPEECH		PAKOEBUWONO
	Prof. Dr. Mahsun, M.S.		
11.30 – 12.30 WIB	LUNCH AND PRAY		PAKOEBUWONO
12.30 – 14.00 WIB	PLENNARY SESSION 1		PAKOEBUWONO
	Prof. Jee Sun Nam, Ph.D.	RETRIEVING LOCAL WISDOM IN KOREAN WITH THE SUPPORT OF CORPUS PROCESSING SOFTWARE	
	Dr. Johnny Tjia	ISU KEBERTAHANAN DALAM USAHA PENCAGARAN BAHASA	
	Dr. Suharno, M.Ed.	INCORPORATING LOCAL WISDOM INTO ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING (ELT)	
	Moderator : J. Herudjati Purwoko, Ph.D		
14.00 – 15.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 1 A		PAKOEBUWONO
	Kahar Dwi Prihantono	PENATAAN ULANG KAMUS DIALEK BANYUMASAN; SEBUAH SUMBANGAN LEKSIKOGRAFIS BAGI UPAYA PEMERTAHANAN DIALEK (RE-ORGANISATION OF BANYUMAS DIALECT DICTIONARY; LEXICOGRAPHIC CONTRIBUTION TO DIALECT PRESERVATION)	
	Mualimin	KO AND RIKA IN JAVANESE OF TEGAL	
	Rukni Setyawati	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA DAERAH SEBAGAI UPAYA MENINGKATKAN KETAHANAN BUDAYA	
	Retno Wulandari Setyaningsih	PENGASINGAN RAMBU PETUNJUK DI PUSAT-PUSAT PERBELANJAAN DI SURABAYA	
14.00 – 15.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 1 B		PAKOEBUWONO
	Herudjati Purwoko	MUATAN SOSIO-KULTURAL DAN POLITIS DALAM BAHASA DARI SEGI ETNOGRAFI	
	Syahron Lubis	LOSS OF WORDS IN MANDAILINGNESE	
	M. Suryadi	GENERASI MUDA JAWA PERKOTAAN KAGOK DENGAN BAHASA JAWANYA SENDIRI	
	Fatchul Mu'in	PENGUNAAN BAHASA DALAM RANAH JUAL BELI DI PASAR TERAPUNG LOK BAITAN KABUPATEN BANJAR KALIMANTAN SELATAN	



TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
14.00 – 15.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 1 C		CEMPAKA
	Neli Purwani	PENGUNAAN BAHASA INGGRIS DALAM IKLAN MAKANAN DAN MINUMAN: PELUANG ATAUkah ANCAMAN?	
	Ikmi nur Oktavianti	SEMANTIC SHIFT ON MALAY WORDS IN CLASSICAL MALAY TEXT HIKAYAT HANG TUAH COMPARE TO MODERN MALAY (INDONESIAN LANGUAGE) AND THE RELATION TO CULTURAL CONTEXT	
	Nunung Supriadi	PENGARUH DIALEK LOKAL TERHADAP BAHASA MANDARIN YANG DIGUNAKAN MASYARAKAT TIONGHUA DI PURWOKERTO	
	Agustina Lestary	DO BANJARESE WOMEN AND MEN SPEAK DIFFERENTLY?	
14.00 – 15.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 1 D		MELATI
	Esther Hesline Palandi	KATA SERAPAN DALAM BAHASA JEPANG: UPAYA BANGSA JEPANG DALAM PEMELIHARAAN BAHASA DAN TERJADINYA PERGESERAN BAHASA SESUAI BUDAYA LOKAL	
	Maria Yosephin Widarti Lestari	THE FEATURES OF JAVANESE WOMEN SPEECH: A SOCIOLINGUISTICS STUDY BASED ON LAKOFF'S THEORY	
	Meti Istimurti	PEMERTAHANAN DAN REVITALISASI BAHASA JAWA DIALEK BANTEN	
	Retno Purwani Sari Dan Tatan Tawami	THE STRATEGY OF THE TEXT AND THE STRUCTURAL RELATIONS TO EXERCISE SUNDANESE CRITICS’ IDEOLOGICAL HEGEMONY	
14.00 – 15.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 1 E		BOUGENVILLE
	Layli Hamida	SOSIALISASI DAN KEBIJAKAN ATAS KEBERAGAMAN BAHASA PADA MASYARAKAT TENGGER JAWA TIMUR: SEBUAH FENOMENA KEARIFAN LOKAL	
	Dwi Wulandari dan Wiwik Sundari	SANTRI’S LANGUAGE ATTITUDE TOWARD JAVANESE LANGUAGE ON PESANTREN TEACHING WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE	
	Kharisma Puspita Sari	STYLE AND REGISTER USED AT PONDOK PESANTREN (A DIMENSION OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS)	
	Anandha	FENOMENA SOCIOLINGUISTIK BAHASA JAWA PESISIR SEBAGAI CERMIN KEARIFAN LOKAL	
15.30 – 16.00 WIB	BREAK AND PRAY		PAKOEBUWONO

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 2 A</b>		PAKOEBUWONO
	Surono	SOLIDARITAS (TU) DAN KESOPANAN (VOUS) DALAM BAHASA JAWA SEBAGAI WUJUD KEARIFAN LOKAL	
	Riadi Darwis	SIKAP BERBAHASA PARA SISWA SEKOLAH DASAR ISLAM TERPADU KABUPATEN BANDUNG DALAM KONTEKS MULTIBAHASA	
	Fandy Prasetya Kusuma	PERGESERAN BAHASA HOKKIAN DALAM UPACARA TE PAI DI INDONESIA	
	Elisa Carolina Marion	PERGESERAN PENGGUNAAN KEIGO KHUSUSNYA PADA PENGGUNAAN HONORIFIC TITLE (呼称) DAN PERUBAHAN HUBUNGAN ATASAN DAN BAWAHAN YANG TERJADI PADA PERUSAHAAN JEPANG	
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 2 B</b>		PAKOEBUWONO
	Dian Swastika	JAVANESE EXPRESSIONS AS LOCAL WISDOM MANIFESTATION	
	Meka Nitrit Kawasari	PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA PADA UPACARA TUMURUNING KEMBARMAYANG SEBAGAI CERMINAN KEARIFAN BUDAYA JAWA	
	Endang Setyowati	CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF PROVERBS IN INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL LINGUISTIC STUDY	
	Prayudha	METAFORA SEBAGAI NASIHAT DALAM HOROSKOP JAWA: STUDI LINGUISTIK ANTROPOLOGIS	
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 2 C</b>		CEMPAKA
	Sri Sulihingtyas D.	PANTUN BUKA PALANG PINTU: KEARIFAN LOKAL DALAM PERNIKAHAN ADAT BETAWI	
	Hatmiati	TUTURAN PAMALI DALAM TRADISI LISAN MASYARAKAT BANJAR	
	Atin Kurniawati	JAVANESE VIEW ON EDUCATION: AN ETNOLINGUISTIC STUDY	
	Muhammad	A SOCIAL CONTEXT OF SASAK PERSONAL PRONOUNS	
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 2 D</b>		MELATI
	Habiba Al Umami	PRESUPPOSITION ANALYSIS OF THE QUESTION IN MATA NAJWA "POLITIK SELEBRITI" EPISODE	
	Muhammad Rohmadi	TINDAK TUTUR PERSUASIF DAN PROVOKATIF DALAM WACANA SPANDUK KAMPANYE PILKADA JAWA TENGAH TAHUN 2013	
	Endro nugroho wasono aji	PERUBAHAN KATA GANTI ORANG KEDUA DALAM BAHASA JAWA	
	Yenny budhi listianingrum	PEMILIHAN BAHASA KELUARGA MUDA DI DESA KLOPODUWUR CERMIN PEMERTAHANAN IDENTITAS DAN EKSISTENSI BAHASA	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 2 E</b>		BOUGENVILLE
	Sri wahyuni	PERUNDUNGAN BAHASA DAERAH MELALUI PENGGUNAAN LOGAT DIALEK DALAM TAYANGAN SINETRON DI TELEVISI	
	Lalu erwan husnan	LINGUISTIC ADAPTATION OF BAJO IN SUMBAWA ISLAND: A PRELIMINARY STUDY FOR SOCIAL MOTIVATION OF LANGUAGE CHANGE	
	Tubiyono	COMPANY'S PARTICIPATION IN THE LOCAL LANGUAGE RETENTION	
	Endang sri wahyuni dan khrishandini	VARIASI BAHASA DALAM SINETRON TUKANG BUBUR NAIK HAJI (TBNH) KAJIAN ETNOGRAFI KOMUNIKASI	
17.30 – 18.30 WIB	<b>BREAK AND PRAY</b>		PAKOEBUWONO
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-1</b>		PAKOEBUWONO A
	Rini Esti Utami	BAHASA JAWA DALAM SLOGAN-SLOGAN CALON GUBERNUR DAN WAKIL GUBERNUR JAWA TENGAH TAHUN 2013	
	Miza Rahmatika Aini	KESENIAN JARANAN SEBAGAI BENTUK PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA JAWA	
	Putu Utama	PELESTARIAN BAHASA BALI DALAM PENDIDIKAN FORMAL: PERSPEKTIF POLITIK DAN REGULASI	
	Leksito Rini	TARLING MUSIC AS A MEANS OF MAINTAINING INDIGENOUS JAVANESE LANGUAGE AT NORTHERN COAST (PANTURA) IN THE PROVINCES OF WEST JAVA AND CENTRAL JAVA	
	Enita Istriwati	PENGENALAN UNGKAPAN-UNGKAPAN BAHASA JAWA: SUATU UPAYA PEMERTAHANAN BANGSA	
	Icuk Prayogi	PERGESERAN PEMAKAIAN PRONOMINA PERSONA DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA INFORMAL REMAJA: STUDI KASUS FILM TANGKAPLAH DAKU KAU KUJITAK (1987) DAN BANGUN LAGI DONG, LUPUS (2013)	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-2</b>		PAKOEBUWONO B
	Ikha Adhi Wijaya	PRANOTOCORO AS ONE OF THE SYMBOL OF JAVANESE CULTURE THAT BECOMES DIMINISH FROM DAY TO DAY	
	Siti Suharsih	LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT: HOW JAVANESE PRESERVED AND SHIFTED IN INDUSTRIAL AREA CASE STUDY IN NIKOMAS COMPANY	
	Sang Ayu Isnu Maharani dan I Komang Sumaryana Putra	LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE OF BALINESE MOTHER TONGUE THROUGH THE TRADITIONAL STORY TELLING (MESATUA) IN BATU BULAN VILLAGE, GIANYAR	
	Sutarsih	LANGUAGE AND SAFETY	
	Anang Febri Priambada	ALIH KODE DAN CAMPUR KODE PADA CERAMAH BUDAYA EMHA AINUN NAJIB	
	Didik Santoso	PEKALONGAN DIALECT IN RAPROX BAND LYRICS	
	Maria Christiani sugiarto	A REFLECTION OF LANGUAGE ATTITUDE TOWARD KID CARTOONS: A CASE STUDY OF FIRST GRADERS IN MARSUDIRINI ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-3</b>		PAKOEBUWONO C
	Asih Prihandini dan N. Denny Nugraha	KEARIFAN LOKAL MITIGASI BENCANA DALAM TRADISI SASTRA LISAN NUSANTARA	
	Yozar Firdaus Amrullah	MOTHER'S TONGUE INFLUENCE TOWARDS NAMING IN KEBONADEM VILLAGE	
	Muhammad Zulkarnain Ashya hifa	THE USE OF PERSONAL NAMES IN NAMING PRODUCTS	
	Ida Hendriyani	THE ETHNOGRAPHY OF COMMUNICATION APPROACH TOWARDS THE MOTIVATORS' SPEECH IN ORIFLAME	
	Bambang Hariyanto	THE IDENTITY OF JAVANESE PEOPLE (A STUDY ON SELAMATAN IN EAST JAVA, ETHNOLINGUISTICS PERSPECTIVE)	
	Abadi Supriatin	BAHASA PERMOHONAN DI DALAM TRADISI KLIWONAN DI "SUMUR BERKAH" DESA WONoyoso KABUPATEN PEKALONGAN	
	Mastuti Ajeng Subianti	THE ANALYSIS OF FACE WANTS AS SELF IMAGE USED BY AGNES MONICA IN KICK ANDY SHOW	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-4</b>		PAKOEBUWONO D
	Wuwuh Andayani	DISCOURSE CONNECTORS IN ARGUMENTATIVE WRITINGS PRODUCED BY INDONESIAN EFL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	
	Muhammad Nanang Qosim	PEDAGOGONOLOGIS SEBUAH KAJIAN FONOLOGI DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN	
	Juanda dan M. Rayhan Bustam	THE CREATION OF LANGUAGE THROUGH MOTTO (THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN A MOTTO OF ACADEMIC INSTITUTION)	
	Fitriansyah	PENDEKATAN EMIK-ETIK TERHADAP UPACARA PASAK INDONG SUKU TIDUNG DI DESA SALIMBATU, KECAMATAN TANJUNG PALAS TENGAH, KALIMANTAN UTARA KAJIAN LINGUISTIK ANTROPOLOGI	
	Sogimin	METAFORA YANG DIGUNAKAN OLEH DALANG DALAM MELAKONKAN WAYANG KULIT	
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-5</b>		PAKOEBUWONO E
	Henny Krishnawati dan Defina	KESALAHAN DALAM PENENTUAN JENIS KALIMAT DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA: STUDI KASUS MAHASISWA TPB IPB	
	Emilia Ninik Aydawati	STUDENTS' DERIVATION MASTERY AND THEIR ABILITY IN ANSWERING READING QUESTIONS	
	Masitha Achmad Syukri	STRATEGI INTERAKSI EKSTRA-TEKSTUAL GURU UNTUK MENINGKATKAN PEMAHAMAN TEKSTUAL SISWA TUNA GRAHITA	
	Titi Rokhayati	A STUDY ON STUDENTS' ABILITY IN CONDUCTING CONVERSATION WITH NATIVE SPEAKERS: CROSS CULTURAL ASPECT AND ADJUSTMENT	
	Sari Kusumaningrum	THE USE OF COHESIVE DEVICES IN RELATION TO THE QUALITY OF THE STUDENTS' ARGUMENTATIVE WRITING	
	Almira Irwaniyanti Utami	STUDENTS' MOTIVES IN SWITCHING FROM ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN OR JAVANESE IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE SETTING	
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 3 A</b>		PAKOEBUWONO
	P. Ari Subagyo	NAFAS BAHASA JAWA DI JAGAT MAYA	
	Sri Andika Putri	REFLEKSI KEDUDUKAN PEREMPUAN MINANG DALAM PITARUAH AYAH	
	Erlita Rusnaningtias	BENTUK DAN FUNGSI KALIMAT TANYA DALAM TALK SHOW "INDONESIA LAWYERS CLUB"	
	Ninuk Krismanti	BANJARESE IDEOLOGIES PORTRAYED IN SI PALUI	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 3 B</b>		PAKOEBUWONO
	Nungki Heriyati	WOMEN, LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL CHANGE	
	Nurhayati	(RE)-READING A KARTINI'S LETTER USING CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS	
	Wiwik Wijayanti	ANALISIS WACANA PERCAKAPAN SIARAN "ON AIR" RADIO DANGDUT INDONESIA: PENDEKATAN PRAGMATIK	
	Yenny Hartanto	RHETORICAL STRATEGIES IN FLOUTING GRICE'S MAXIMS AS FOUND IN "PYGMALION".	
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 3 C</b>		CEMPAKA
	Deli Nirmala	LOCAL WISDOM IN JAVANESE PROVERBS (A COGNITIVE LINGUISTIC APPROACH)	
	Ratih Kusumaningsari	TINJAUAN RELATIVITAS BAHASA DALAM LAGU KERONCONG	
	Aan Setyawan	THE WEALTH CONCEPT OF JAVANESE SOCIETY: ANTHROPOLOGICAL LINGUISTICS APPROACH IN CUBLAK-CUBLAK SUWENG FOLKSONG	
	Tatie Soedewo	THE LOSS OF IDENTITY OF SOME SUNDANESE CHILDREN IN BOGOR CITY DUE TO LACK OF EXPOSURE TO SUNDANESE LANGUAGE	
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 3 D</b>		MELATI
	Ridha Fadillah	IMPLEMENTATION OF ENGLISH LEARNING MODEL BASED ON NEGATIVE ANXIETY REDUCTION THROUGH CONSTRUCTIVISM THEORY IN BANJARBARU SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS	
	Kundharu Saddhono	MODEL PEMBELAJARAN KOOPERATIF TEKNIK STUDENT TEAMS ACHIEVEMENT DIVISIONS (STAD) UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KETERAMPILAN MENULIS NARASI MAHASISWA ASING DI UNIVERSITAS SEBELAS MARET	
	Farikah	USING THEMATIC PROGRESSION PATTERNS WITH COOPERATIVE LEARNING METHOD (TP-CL) TO IMPROVE THE WRITING SKILL OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS OF UTM IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR2011/2012	
	Amrih Bkti Utami	THE IMPORTANCE OF NOTICING IN IMPROVING EFL STUDENTS' WRITING SKILLS	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 3 E</b>		BOUGENVILLE
	Yudha Thianto	THE EVOLUTION OF A CHRISTIAN TEXT FROM SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY MALAY TO MODERN-DAY INDONESIAN: A HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS STUDY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF TRANSFORMATIONAL-GENERATIVE MODEL	
	Suparto	INDONESIAN NOUN PHRASE=NOUN+NOUN: A SEMANTIC PERSPECTIVE	
	Won-Fill Jung, Eunchae Son, Jaemog Song Dan Jeesun Nam	SYNTACTICO-SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF SENTIMENT WORDS IN THE ELECTRONIC DICTIONARY DECO	
	Sai-Rom Kim, Jeesun Nam Dan Hae-Yun Lee	ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EMOTION EXPRESSIONS DETECTED FROM ONLINE MOVIE REVIEWS	

**DAY 2 (July 3, 2013)**

TIME	ACTIVITIES		ROOM
	NAME	TITLE	
08.00 – 09.30 WIB	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 4 A</b>		ANGGREK 1
	Diyah Fitri Wulandari	THEMATIC STRUCTURE SHIFT FOUND IN ENGLISH - INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF OBAMA'S SPEECH IN INDONESIA UNIVERSITY	
	Retno Hendrastuti	KAJIAN PENERJEMAHAN IDEOLOGI DENGAN PENDEKATAN APPRAISAL	
	Dyka Santi Des Anditya	THE TRANSLATION OF SHALL IN THE INDONESIAN VERSION OF ASEAN CHARTER: A PRELIMINARY RESEARCH ON PATTERNS AND CONSEQUENCES OF MODAL TRANSLATION	
	Baharuddin	TRANSLATION UNIT IN THE TRANSLATION OF AL-QURAN INTO INDONESIA	
08.00 – 09.30 WIB	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 4 B</b>		ANGGREK 2
	Mulyadi	VERBA "MIRIP TAKUT" DALAM BAHASA MELAYU ASAHAN	
	Agus Subiyanto	MOTION-DIRECTION SERIAL VERB CONSTRUCTIONS IN JAVANESE: A LEXICAL FUNCTIONAL APPROACH	
	Siti Jamzaroh	TIPOLOGI SINTAKSIS: URUTAN KATA DAN FRASA BAHASA BANJAR DAN IMPLIKASINYA	
	Mulyono	GEJALA INKORPORASI PADA BAHASA MEDIA CETAK	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
08.00 – 09.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 4 C		ANGGREK 3
	Mytha Candria	A FEMINIST STYLISTIC READING OF TRIYANTO TRIWIKROMO’S “TUJUH BELAS AGUSTUS TANPA TAHUN”	
	Ariya Jati	A LYRIC’S WORTH IN GESANG’S “CAPING GUNUNG”	
	Agus Edy Laksono	TINDAK ILOKUSI PROPAGANDA CAGUB-CAWAGUB JAWA TENGAH PERIODE 2013-2018	
	Ade Husnul Mawadah	PENGUNAAN BAHASA DAERAH DALAM IKLAN LAYANAN MASYARAKAT SEBAGAI ALAT PEMERTAHANAN BUDAYA BANGSA (STUDI KASUS DI KOTA SERANG PROVINSI BANTEN)	
TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
08.00 – 09.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 4 D		MELATI
	Christina	THE INFLUENCE OF TRADITIONAL MAIDS’ JAVANESE TO CHILDREN’S LANGUAGE (A CASE STUDY AT KAMPUNG KENTENG, KEJIWAN, WONOSOBO)	
	Bernadetta Yuniati Akbariah	METAPHORICAL SWITCHING: A LINGUISTIC REPERTOIRE OF MUSLIM JAVANESE PRIESTS	
	Swany Chiakrawati	CONFORMITY TOWARDS LOCAL WISDOM AMONG THE SAME INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE SPEAKERS	
	Syaifur Rochman	A SURVEY ON MOTIVATIONAL ORIENTATION IN LEARNING EFL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION POST GRADUATE STUDENTS OF JENDERAL SORDIRMAN UNIVERSITY	
	Syamsurizal	ANALISIS KESANTUNAN BERBAHASA PADA KASET PASAMBAHAN ADAT ALEK MARAPULAI BALERONG GRUP JAKARTA: SEBUAH KARAKTERISTIK KEARIFAN LOKAL ETNIS MINANGKABAU	
08.00 – 09.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 4 E		BOUGENVILLE
	Agnes Widyaningrum	MULTICULTURAL ENGLISH CURRICULUM ACCOMODATATING LOCAL WISDOM	
	Ruth Hastutiningsih	ICT (WEB. DESIGN) AND JAVANESE LANGUAGE LEARNING IN INDONESIA: REVITALIZATION INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES	
	Prihantoro	ANNOTATION MODEL FOR LOANWORDS IN INDONESIAN CORPUS: A LOCAL GRAMMAR FRAMEWORK	
	Sirajul Munir	DEVELOPING ISLAMIC-CONTENT BASED READING COMPREHENSION MATERIALS FOR ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION	
09.30 – 10.00 WIB	BREAK		ANGGREK



TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
10.00 – 11.30 WIB	PLENNARY 2		ANGGREK
	Prof. Dr. Bambang Kaswanti Purwo	ON UNDERSTANDING LOCAL WISDOM THROUGH RIDDLES IN JAVANESE, SUNDANESE, AND WOISIKA LANGUAGE	
	Prof. Dr. I Dewa Putu Wijana, S.U., M.A.	KEBANGGAN BERBAHASA SEBAGAIMANA YANG TEREKSEKSI DALAM WACANA TEKA-TEKI	
	Prof. Drs. Ketut Artawa, MA., Ph.D.	KEARIFAN LOKAL: PERTARUNGAN ANTARA TEKS IDEAL DAN TEKS SOSIAL	
	Moderator : Dr. Agus Subyanto, M.A.		
11.30 – 12.00 WIB	CLOSING		ANGGREK

## ANNOTATION MODEL FOR LOANWORDS IN INDONESIAN CORPUS: A LOCAL GRAMMAR FRAMEWORK

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### Abstract

*There is a considerable number for loanwords in Indonesian language as it has been, or even continuously, in contact with other languages. The contact takes place via different media; one of them is via machine readable medium. As the information in different languages can be obtained by a mouse click these days, the contact becomes more and more intense. This paper aims at proposing an annotation model and lexical resource for loanwords in Indonesian. The lexical resource is applied to a corpus by a corpus processing software called UNITEX. This software works under local grammar framework (Gross, 1993 & 1997). The lexical resource has already been tested on a small corpus to perform automatic retrieval of loanwords in Indonesian. The automatic retrieval aims at identifying the loanwords from different languages. The queries demonstrated in this paper allows the users not only to retrieve loanwords, but also show etymological information about the loanwords, mainly the donor language, and in some cases, the language that introduce the loanwords to Indonesian.*

### 1. Introduction

A considerable number of words in Indonesian are borrowed from other languages. The donor language is not only limited to vernacular language, but also from languages overseas such as: *kursi* 'chair' and *terjemah* 'translate', which are adapted from Arabic words *kursi* and *tarjamah*. To some extent, loanwords show the degree of language contact002E

Loanwords studies may vary, but one valuable study is the etymological research of loanwords. It aims at retrieving the source language and the transfer process. It is also aimed to investigate some problems related to the annotation of loanwords in Indonesian as well as proposing a model that can overcome the problems. The lexical resource which is used for annotation in this study is maintainable and open for enrichment. The result of this study is used to amplify the descriptive power of dictionary entries. Consider the entry *ajek* in Indonesian standard dictionary, which means to stay still. This entry is annotated with [Jw] code, suggesting that this lemma is borrowed from Javanese.

Unlike standard dictionary, which focuses on word entry level, the annotation model here aims on amplifying text analysis of a corpus. The aim is to create a lexical resource for loanwords in Indonesian, so that it can be applied to annotate a text corpus. The annotation will amplify the power of linguistic query in the Natural Language Processing (NLP) tasks such as opinion mining, information retrieval or extraction. The lexical resource is open for further development or application on different corpus. The lexical resource focused on simple loanwords both uninflected and inflected forms.

### 2. Loanwords

#### 2.1 Etymological Research of Indonesian Loanwords

Jones (2007) research on loanwords amplified the research to the process of borrowing itself. It is considered more detail as one can understand how a word travels from its donor language via different languages. Consider *razia*, an entry in the dictionary of loanwords by Badudu (2003). This entry is listed under *Ar* code, which is the same like the finding of Jones. Jones, however, believed that even though the word comes from Arabic, *razia* is not a direct borrowing. Instead it was borrowed by French, and introduced to Indonesian by Dutch.

- (1) **razia** [(police) raid] < Du *razzia* (< Fr < Ar) (var. *Rasia*)

Example (1) is the headword (entry) for the loanword *razia*. This entry shows that it usually collocates with *police* has another variation, which is *rasia*. This suggests that the word is brought by Dutch (Du), borrowed by French (Fr), but the donor language is Arabic (Ar), as it is shown by the rightmost code Ar. In Jones (2007) the entry for simplex and compound loanwords are marked. Consider example (2) to (5):

- (2) **dwifungsi** [dual function] < *dwi-* (< Skt) + < *fungsi* (< Du)  
(3) **widyaiswara** [teacher; civil service training officer] < *widya* (< Skt) + Skt *iswara*  
(4) **tunaaksara** [illiterate] < *tuna-* (< Skt) + < *aksara* (< Skt)  
(5) **tabula rasa** [tabula rasa] < Lat *tabula rasa*

Examples (2) to (5) are the examples for loanwords entry. They might look superficially similar but there are some notable differences. The lingual component marked by ‘-’ indicates that they are bound as in *dwi-* and *tuna-*. The compounding component might be borrowed from the same language, for instance Sanskrit as shown by example (3) and (4). However, one of the components might be borrowed from different language as shown by (2), where *dwi-* is from Sanskrit and *fungsi* from Dutch. Unlike example (2), (3) and (4), where the blend is marked by ‘+’, example (5) is not marked by ‘+’. The reason is not that it is borrowed from the same language (*Latin*), but because they are orthographically separated by space: *tabula rasa*.

The result of Jones’ research is published by printed book as well as on-line resource, which makes it a kind of open access electronic dictionary. By having the dictionary in electronic form, the size and thickness (in other words, the portability) of a dictionary is no longer a problem (Chen, 2010). The indexing method also changes from alphabetical search to query-based search. Its application version also allows the users to select which information to display that the users feel necessary or conformable with.

## 2.2 Loanword and Text Analysis

In the previous sub-section, we have discussed how the electronic dictionary can be a powerful resource for text analysis. The remaining question is how to use the electronic dictionary to support our text analysis. When the size of the text is small, the use of manual observation is of course more effective. However, when the size is improved, let us say 30 scripts, this will be a laborious work. For this reason, we need to process this text with the help of corpus processing software.

In this research, the corpus processing is performed by UNITEK (Paumier, 2008), a local grammar based corpus processing software. The Local Grammar approach by Gross (1993&1997) aims at describing the morphosyntactic behaviour, and to some extent semantic, by using finite automata. Local grammar based software has been successfully used in performing various Natural Language Processing (NLP) tasks in many different languages, for instances, the building of English lexical resource by Monceaux (1995), The recognition of Arabic proper names (Traboulsi, 2009), the automatic retrieval of archaic lexicon (Prihantoro, 2011), and the annotation of multiword expressions in French (Laporte, Nakamura, & Voyatzi, 2008). It was also used in researching corpus on languages with their own writing system like Korean (Nam, 2010).

To date, researching Indonesian corpora by using Local Grammar based corpus processing software is still rare. The auto-prefixing model for Indonesian (Prihantoro, 2011) is the first work that purely used local grammar based software. Verb annotation is one of the tasks that the software successfully performed. However, the annotation is purely grammatical, with no etymological information provided. As the number of loanwords is abundant, creating a lexical resource for annotation is a crucial importance because it might show the degree of language contact in Indonesian.

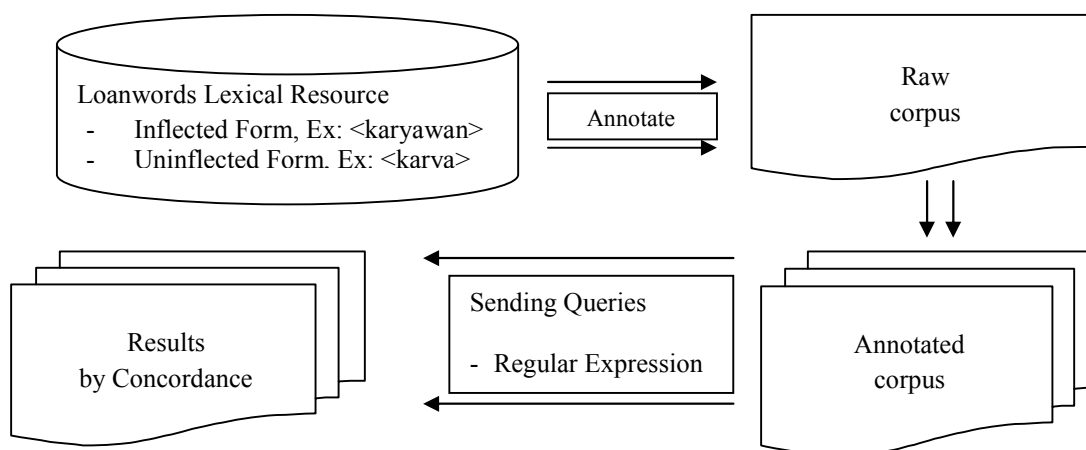
## 3. Methodology

A corpus might take the form of either raw or annotated. However, a corpus would have been more useful when it is annotated as the NLP tasks work beyond statistic and characters match, such as automatic retrieval, opinion mining, syntactic parsing and etc.

First and foremost, a lexical resource must be created. Building the lexical resource can be performed more conveniently with spreadsheet. However, it must be converted to txt extension to comply with UNITEK structure. The formalization of this lexical resource is designed to annotate loanwords both in canonical (root) and inflected form. The existing Indonesian lexical resource that complies with data structure used in UNITEK aims at annotating verbs with {meN-} prefix. This existing resource can be compiled to enrich the loanword lexical resource. When the lexical resource is applied, it is expected to annotate the corpus so that retrieval of loanwords can be performed.

The next step is testing the accuracy of the annotation by means of writing queries for automatic retrieval. There are two retrieval tools provided by UNITEK; regular expression and local grammar graph. Writing queries for regular expressions works relatively quicker, but it might not be sufficient when the constraints for the retrieval are complex. For instance, retrieval by using morphological mode cannot be performed by using regular expression. Therefore, queries in this paper are written for both. The result of the retrieval is shown by using concordance. To summarize this procedure, please refer to figure 1:

**Figure 1. Research Flowchart**



#### 4. Annotation Model And System Application

The lexical resource in this research excludes compound forms and focus on simple form resource. The simple form resource itself contains entries for both inflected and root form. Consider some of the entries illustrated by table 1:

**Table 1. Lexical Resource of Simple Form Loan Words**

Entries	Simple	
Root	<karya>, <panen>, <sila>, <komputer>, <fungsi>	
Affix and Root	Root + suffix	Prefix + root
	<karya> + {-wan} = karyawan	{pasca-} + <panen> = pascapanen {panca-} + <sila> = pancasila

The entries presented by table x is still raw and unstructured. The entries do not explicitly show the sense or the origin. The roots on table x originate from different languages such as: English, Dutch and Sanskrit. Borrowing does not only take word, but also another morphologically smaller component, affix, such as {wan-}, {pasca-}, and {panca-}. However, this information is missing in table x. For this reason, the entries must be carefully structured equipped with useful information. In other words, the entries require annotation.

The annotation is performed to formalize the resource so that it is compatible with the corpus processing software used in this research, UNITEX, which work under local grammar framework. Please consider root (uninflected) form entries presented by figure 2:

**Figure 2. Uninflected Root Entry Lines**

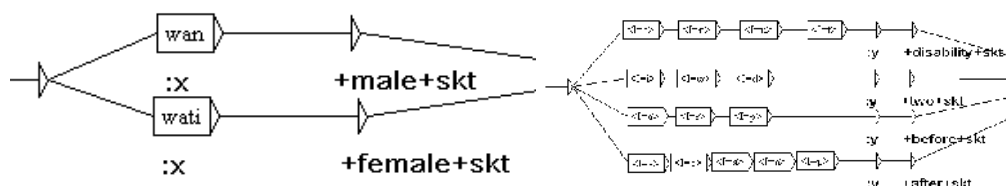
kasino,NL0+CASINO+ITA+DU  
sekolah,NL0+SCHOOL+POR  
mutakhir,AL0+RECENT+AR  
sila,NL2+PRINCIPLE+SKT  
stop,VL0+STOP+DU  
warta,NL1+NEWS+SKT

Figure 2 shows the annotation structure, where each entry line complies with UNITEX lexical resource format. The entry line begins with a lemma (headword), followed by a comma. The first uppercase character is the grammar code of the lemma. For instance, N stands for noun, V for stands for verbs and A for adjective. The second uppercase is an additional grammar code, but in this case, is the code for loanwords. Therefore, the grammar codes always end with L. What follows the grammar and loan code is the inflectional code (number) and its near-equivalence in English. Each code is separated by a plus [+]. The etymological code(s) lies after the meaning. For instance, the language code [+POR] for <sekolah> indicates that this root is borrowed from Portuguese [+POR].

When there are two language codes, the later is not the donor language, but the language that introduced the word to Indonesian. By referring to the entry line <kasino>, you will find [+ITA+DU] as the language codes. This informs us that the donor language is Italian [+ITA], but the word is introduced to Indonesian via Dutch [+DU]. As it has been commented previously, the borrowings might also take affix. Indonesian borrows a great deal of words, and some words are really productive by means of affixing. But some of these affixes are loans as well.

In table 1, the root like <karya> takes prefix, while some others like <panen> and <sila> take suffixes. On this ground, the inflection code must be distinguished. The grammar that code ends with [1] takes suffix, while [2] takes prefix. They are inflected automatically by inflectional LGGs. Consider figure 3:

**Figure 3. Inflectional LGGs for NL1 and NL2**



The inflection of these LGGs might include more semantic codes as some also enrich the semantic feature of the word. For instance, suffix {-wan} has the feature of masculine, while {-wati} is the feminine one. The semantic codes for affix are written in lowercase. Therefore when there are two semantic codes both in upper and lowercase, the lower case describes the property of the affix, while the upper case describes the property of the root. Please consider the inflected entry lines in (6) and (7):

(6) wartawan, warta.NL+NEWS+SKT+male+skt:x

(7) dwifungsi, fungsi.NL+FUNCTION+LAT+DU+two+skt:y

In (6), both the root and the affix are borrowed from Sanskrit. In (7), the root is from Latin, but introduced by Dutch. The affix is not borrowed from Latin or Dutch, but from Sanskrit. Here, the root and the affix originate from different language. When the corpus is already annotated, automatic retrieval is possible. For instance, by using this regular expression <NL>, the user can retrieve all noun loanwords in the corpus as presented by figure 4:

**Figure 4. The Result of Automatic Retrieval for Noun Loanwords**

estetika dinding di area kelas/benda rumah Anda. Hindari mener  
penuh area semangit, permainan gaya lampu udah menyambur... sul  
sabu). Untuk kategori 1, para calc ini menjualnya dengan harga  
menyedik animo penonton, para calc pun turut meramalkan. Metek  
penelusuran Okezone, sejumlah calc tiket udah mulai bertebaran  
s antre dan ingin membeli dari calc. Anda harus ekstra hati-hati  
abila ingin membeli tiket dari calc. Dari penelusuran Okezone, s  
ondangan hasil pembalakan liar cukong Aan Kisanan ditemukan di  
lebih baik," kata Djohar. (\*) DUNIA seni rupa Indonesia geger,  
pemerintah sebagai regulator, dunia usaha yang menyediakan pel

Besides using regular expression, automatic retrieval can also be performed by using LGGs. The retrieval by using LGGs provides the users with some benefits. It allows users to retrieve with more complex constraints. One of the examples is morphological form retrieval. For instance, the retrieval seeks to find loan nouns, with loan affix. Consider the result presented by figure 5:

**Figure 5. The Result of Morphological Retrieval**

sulit diyakini keasliannya. Godaan duniawi GENERASI muda Indonesia  
duanya langsung diterima sejumlah karyawan dan staf kantor PDBI. D  
or dan bernaikan dengan nepotisme karyawan. Tapi jika mau ke rumah  
ia tahun 1990 hingga 1992. Belasan karyawan sebuah pabrik gamen be  
akul US\$30, saat itu salah seorang karyawati bernama Bede, yang saa  
y, beberapa saat kemudian sejumlah karyawati lainnya mengalami hal  
'ujar Desu, teman korban. Belasan karyawati yang mengalami kesurup  
urusan untuk menuliskan belasan karyawati yang terus menangis hi  
tuk beristirahat. "Ada lima belas karyawati yang kesurupan, sekara  
sukur mencondong berbaring di dalam murgawi. Tapi kan karna d kary

The result presented by figure x, is the retrieval for roots inflected by suffixes {-wi}, {-wan} and {-wati}. When displaying grammar and semantic codes is necessary, users can also specify the retrieval by using LGGs. The result shows all entry line codes. Please refer to figure 6:

**Figure 6. Entry Lines Codes Shown by Automatic Retrieval**

menjaga dunia maya. "Dunia[INF=dunia, LE=dunia, CO=NL+WORLD+AR:z] maya adala  
z Subroto. "Nggak ada dwifungsi[INF=dwifungsi, LE=fungsi, CO=NL+FUNCTION+LAT+DU+two+skt:y]  
ya potensi kembalinya dwifungsi[INF=dwifungsi, LE=fungsi, CO=NL+FUNCTION+LAT+DU+two+skt:y]  
ati pelajaran tentang dwifungsi[INF=dwifungsi, LE=fungsi, CO=NL+FUNCTION+LAT+DU+two+skt:y]  
potensi mengembalikan dwifungsi[INF=dwifungsi, LE=fungsi, CO=NL+FUNCTION+LAT+DU+two+skt:y]  
"Nggak ada dwifunqsi-dwifunqsi[INF=dwifunqsi, LE=funqsi, CO=NL+FUNCTION+LAT+DU+two+skt:y]  
sebab, menurut Kerry, jagat[INF=jagat, LE=jagat, CO=NL+WORLD+HIN:z] maya memp  
rsepsi antara polisi, jaksa[INF=jaksa, LE=jaksa, CO=NL+PROSECUTOR+SKT:z], dan

As it has been commented previously, the distinction between upper and lower case codes is really important as it may show the donor language from both the root and the affix. Consider the inflected form <dwifungsi> in figure x. It shows that <fungsi> originates from Latin, and the prefix {dwi-} is from Sanskrit.

## **5. Conclusion**

This paper has shown a successful demonstration of how an Indonesian loanword lexical resource can be used to annotate a corpus. It managed to automatically retrieve loanwords, both the inflected and uninflected forms. This resource can be compiled to the previously existing Indonesian local grammar resource for Indonesian (Prihantoro, 2011). It is also open for enrichment both from the size and the structure. For the further study, I suggest that the annotation structure is expanded to comprehensively deals with compounds, as it has been commented previously on section 2. On this study, compound loan nouns can be retrieved by using LGGs in terms of their composition. In fact, the loanwords are not always compositional.

Another issue to resolve is the retrieval of loanwords that are 100% composed of bound morphemes. The lexical resource in this paper comprises of morphological resources for retrieving bound morphemes. However, the morpheme is always inflected to a free one. It is possible that a word is composed of all bound morphemes that are borrowed from different languages, such as <mikrolet> that are composed of {mikro-} and {-let}. Consider the meaning that is not semantically compositional, and unpredictable. False assumption can be made of {-let} to mean minute. However, it is a shortened form of <opelet> a kind of public transportation car. The lexical resource needs quantity enrichment as well constant improvement to deal with these challenges.

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